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THE LAWTON TESTIMONIAL.

Action of G. A. R. Post 40-White National Bank Is Trustee of the Fund. At the time the State Encampment of the

Grand Army of the Republic passed a resolution expressing the pride and gratification of that body in the achievements of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, as a native of Inwas suggested that money be raised to procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to him. General Lawton is member of Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40, of Fort Wayne, so that it was proper that that organization should take the initiative. As the regulations of the Grand Army forbid any post sending out circulars to other posts for the collection of money for any purpose, the officers of Bass Post requested of Department Commander Dunlap authority to issue a circular requesting contributions The department has not only granted that post the necessary authority, but has warmly urged the organization in this State to respond to it. The circular will be sent out by the committee of the Fort Wayne post in a few days. It has already selected a committee to take charge of the contribu tions, and announces that the White National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind., has beselected to receive all funds and to act as trustee of the money. The indications are that a liberal amount will soon be in the hands of the committee. Any one who wishes to contribute should send his offering to the bank, which will account for the same. That is, individuals as well as Grand Army posts should feel free to contrib ute. The Journal has contributed \$10 which is as much as any single contribution should be, in order that a large number may share in bestowing this honor. General Lawton has endeared himself to the people of his native State because he has been a faithful soldier since he enlisted in an Indiana regiment in 1861, and in the war Cuba and the Philippines has displayed the highest qualities of leadership and that personal gallantry which calls forth the admiration of patriotic people.

The new Cabinet in France is likely mark the beginning of a new era of firm ad ministration and probably renewed strength of the republic

The announcement that Aguinaldo is about to "take the field in person" need not alarm anybody. On the contrary, if he leaves hi hitherto safe position in the rear there will be reason to hope for his capture.

The contract of the Carnegies to furnish the Russian government 180,000 tons of steel rails represents a value of about \$5,000,000. which is about one-fourth of the value our export of breadstuffs during the monof April, 1899.

The Democratic convention in Kentucky has attracted much mere attention the past week than has the Czar's disarmament congress. If the factions are as wicked other with being, th missionary societies should find a dead ripe barvest in Kentucky.

The anti-expansionists of to-day arrogate too much to themselves when they claim to represent the purest and best Americanism. The opponents of the acquisition of Louisiana, Texas and California did the same, yet the country survived these acquisitions and the clamor of their opponents.

Justice Nash, of the New York Suprem Court, tried twenty-three divorce cases on minutes to each case. The Eastern newspapers have always insisted that the divorce industry was most active in the West, but this shows that they do their own section

Congress could well afford to make an exception in favor of the Chinese who fought with Dewey by making them citizens. If we give our own men medals we might at least make citizens of the Chinamen who fought As Admiral Dewey says, "They were good enough to fight for us, and they are good enough to be American citi-

It is a red-letter day for the American Aguinaldists and copperheads when some home-sick, weak-kneed and probably cowardly soldier in the Philippines writes home a letter criticising the management of the campaign and telling how the army is being sacrificed by the incompetence of its commanders. There are some soldiers of that kind in all armies.

If the Whisky Trust has been swallowed by the Standard Oil, as has been declared, business which cannot interfere with the pronounced religious convictions of the most is the purpose of the devou men of the Standard to make the price whisky so high that the masses cannot afford to drink it.

Every person of middle age or past who swallows that have almost wholly disapcreachment of city life on the country, but | vindictively, but judiciously. He says: more to the destruction of birds in mere wantonness or for sport or for commercial schools. It should not be carried to excess, purposes. At the present rate of destruction but the fact that an incorrigible boy knows our business and forget that the air and waists so closely resemble the masculine

this will be almost a birdless country in fifty years hence. Of course, man, being superior, can wholly exterminate birds if he wishes to do so, but would it be a praiseworthy thing to do?

THE UNPREACHED GOSPEL.

The Industrial Commission created by the

last Congress, composed of ten senators and representatives and nine citizens selected by the President for the purpose of considering the conditions of the industries of the country, is taking what is called testimony at Washington. It was to this commission that Mr. Havemeyer gave his views. During the past week men who are supposed to have views regarding the condition of agriculture in the South and East have been occupying the time of the commission. Those from the South are quite sure that the condition of agriculture is not so good now as a few years ago, and that the prospect is gloomy. The prices of their staples are low, diversified farming is not satisfactory, help is shiftless, the rates of interest are too high, the railroads extort high rates for transportation, and so on. This so-called testimony is the same that one may hear wherever a group of idlers is found. In the assemblages of well-dressed men with schemes to get money without earning it, in the knots of statesmen who sit on the shady side of the country store discussing national finances when they should be looking after their crops, in the straggling bands of hoboes who have rebelled against labor, the evils each complain of are similar to the sion has been listening to the past week.

complaints which the Industrial Commis-Those who casually read the abstracts of this testimony will be inclined to share the hopelessness which these men express, but those who read between the lines will be quite sure to discover that the complainants are not real workers in any field of human effort. They are wanting in energy and, very naturally, when those who should be leaders in industrial pursuits spend their days in idleness the help will be certain to be shiftless. When 'this idleness falls into decay, and in of the elements which, with energy and labor, would yield abundance, there will be poverty not only in material things, but a lethargy falls upon communities which stifles intellectual life.

The Industrial Commission can find no remedy for the conditions which are the results of physical and intellectual shiftlessness and indolence. Even if it could devise a scheme by which the shiftless and the indolent could be furnished with money to put them on their feet, so to speak, their condition would not be materially improved. They would still be shiftless and idle because it would not arouse them to that continued effort which is essential to all progress. The United States has been trying for fifty years to better the condition of several tribes of Indians by generous annuities, but no measure of success has been attained because they have not been compelled to

The universal curse of the human race is the desire to escape labor. To that desire primal curse which has been inherited from our first parents its name is laziness. Adam and Eve went to the bad because of the life of idleness into which they came. Their sad experience was doubtless intended as an object-lesson to all their successors to show that the idle and aimless are sure to come to no great purpose in life.

The duty of all men to engage in some employment may be said to be the unpreached gospel, while idleness and shirking should be declared not only to be at war with the divine economy, but to be offenses to which the penalty of physical and intellectual death is attached. No man who has attained great things in any walk of life was a constant idler. If the gospel of the duty and the blessings of work were practiced industrial commissions would not be neces-

CHILD NATURE AND TRAINING. The study of child life, child nature and child training is a perpetual one, and, in one phase or another, interests a great many people. Children, like the poor, we ency in recent years has been towards a wards regarding children as little dears, full growth. This is not the Calvinistic idea of "In Adam's fall we sinned all," nor is it the stern old puritanic idea which accepted the proverb, "He that spareth his rod hateth his son." It is a modern outgrowth of an esthetic cult and kindergarnot embody a fundamental misconception of child nature. Dr. G. Stanley Hall evidently thinks it does. Dr. Hall is professor of mental science in Clark University, Woreducation has led him to conclusions quite different from those of the angelic theory. He maintains that little children have no logical idea whatever of right and wrong, that they are naturally devoid of conscience, naturally selfish and lawless, naturally robbers, bandits and fighters, and that they are only brought to a different state by hard experience or hard teaching. According to his theory children are animals-dear, sweet little things, but animals just the same. Of course, they are a high order of animal, capable of a great deal of development, but still animals, with animal instincts predominant until conscience and morality are pounded or whipped into them. He holds that the child represents, in a sense, the infancy, the barbaric age

of the human race. To quote him: The child repeats the history of the race. The child is in the primitive age. The instinct of the savage survives in him, just as the physical peculiarities of the aquatic stage survive in his body and determine its formations. Every child is a born crim-All children are murderers. angry child doubles up its puny fists and strikes its mother. The blow is a mere tap, does no harm and the mother perhaps does not even feel it. But that she is not killed or severely injured is not because of ack of will upon the part of the child, but of physical weakness. In his primitive, savage state man fought with his neighpor over a bone in a cave. His one thought was to secure the greatest possible advan-tage for himself.

Such talk as this is shocking to the angelic natures of children, and especially so to mothers who regard the little angels as it is scientifically and psychologically true. scarcely needs be added that Dr. Hall become scarce. This is partly due to the en- home and school training-not cruelly or the Journal does advise is that since we I believe in punishment for children. I less dust and numerous flies, and cannot

that the teacher may whip him is a tremendous support to the teacher. I don't want to whip a boy severely, but if I am to control him I want him to know that I

Whether this theory is wholly true or not It is worth considering. It is a question whether the pendulum has not swung too far away from the scriptural and puritanic theory of child nature toward the rosewater and kindergarten theory. In the last and closest analysis are not children more like little animals than they are like little angels, and is not angelicalness a result of hard and severe training? Many great and good men have expressed gratitude for severe discipline and even corporal punishments inflicted upon them when young. Was any child ever harmed by it?

TRAVELING SALESMEN AND TRUSTS.

It is said the Illinois Commercial Men's

Association, numbering some 4,000 members,

is decided to hold a meeting to discuss the

evils attributed to the operation of trusts and combinations, with a view to suggesting and working for a remedy. Whether their action will look further than protection of their own class remains to be seen. The commercial travelers of the country are a umerous, intelligent and useful class, and in addition to their common interest as citizens, it is probable they have suffered by the formation of trusts in the discharge of many of their number from employment. As one of the objects in forming trusts is to reduce the expenses and increase the profits of business, it is probable that one of the first steps in most cases is a reduction in the number of traveling salesmen and in salaries. It is stated on what seems to be good authority that through the action of trusts 35,000 traveling men have lost their places, and 25,000 have been reduced in salary. One cannot help thinking that these wholesale reductions could have been avoided by a little more care in inaugurating the new system. The organizers of trusts claim that the public gets the benefit of the reduction in the expenses of business. This is doubtful, but even if true, it does not lessen the hardship or lighten the blow to the men who have been discharged or had their salaries reduced. The action of the trusts in this regard shows their utter heartlessness, but then heartlessness is a general characteristle of business. It has been demonstrated very often and very cruelly that corporations have no souls, and some business firms and individuals are as heartless as any trust Altruism or consideration for the interests and happiness of others finds far too little recognition in business. Now and then one hears of a manufacturing firm or corporation that continues business during hard times at a loss, or at no profit, rather than shut down and discharge faithful employes but such cases are rare and exceptional. In as far as trusts reduce the expenses of business and the cost of production and distribution they may be a benefit to the general public in the same sense that labor-saving machinery is, but in the control they acquire over wage-earners, and in their wholesale and brutal discharge of employes, they are a curse to individuals and a menace to so ciety. If the commercial travelers can suggest any preventive or cure for this phase of the trust evil they will render a service to their own class and to the larger public that sympathizes with them. UNSTABLE SCIENCE.

Science is nothing, of course, if not pro

gressive, but the nonscientific portion of mankind would experience great relief and satisfaction if it would occasionally reach a definite, demonstrable and fixed conclusion. This is particularly true as to medical science. The public is disposed to have olind faith in its doctors-even when the latter are far from belonging to the faith-cure school-and to accept what they say as law and gospel whether it tries to live up to it or not. It is, therefore, very disturbing to its faith, as well as trying to its patience and wearing upon its nerves, to be called on at frequent intervals to adopt an entirely different set of opinions and principles from those it had been devoutly cherishing as elemental truth for a long period of time. There, for instance, is the matter of typhoid fever. Many years ago, long before the everyday, unenlightened citizen dreamed that every disease named in the almanac had its own exclusive microbe, information concerning the typhoid fever germ was widely disseminated. Few people even now have actually seen this infinitesimal insect of malignan grandfather's door ceased to be a thing o ject of danger; the cool spring by the wayside, the sparkling brook in the meadow lost their charm, and instead of being favorite places for slaking thirst came to be re garded as possible pestilence breeders and to be avoided. Even water drawn through filter and faucet was looked upon with distrust. No water was really above suspicion; t might not conceal typhoid fever microbes, but again it might. Nervous worries on this account and the substitutes for plain water adopted by some have probably shortened water is not a source of danger, after all The fever bacillus is as wicked and relentless as he was originally portrayed, but he has other ways of penetrating the human system than through a fluid used so sparingly by a considerable class of persons After having preached the dangers of water for so long a time the medical sharps have suddenly determined that water has very that it is transmitted by means of the atmosphere, the wind carrying dust, and by flies. Now, as every one knows, it is impossible for the vast majority of the earth's inhabitants to live so far from their kind that each can breathe an exclusive and pure atmosphere of his own; it is an accepted, if not an absolutely scientific, fact that every one must eat his peck of dust, and if there is any way of entirely escaping from the insinuating and intrusive fly it has not been made known to the multitude. The Journal declines to take the responsibility of advising people to resume the drinking of water from well and rill, since even though the typhoid bacillus does not lurk there, it may likely that water, though freed of one

the dust and the files are laden with threatning germs. It may presently be found tha the germs are not disseminated by these several means, and until the matter is set led beyond doubt it is not worth while to borrow trouble. Also, it is as well to reflect that in spite of the microbe monsters unearthed by the medical gentlemen a good many people live long lives and die of old age without having wrestled with a single pestilential germ.

When Admiral Schley was visiting Western city a young man called upon hir with the request that he would write his name upon a small United States flag which he held in his hand. This the aumiral refused to do, with the suggestion that it was a shame to mar the beauty of such a flag. The suggestion should not be lost, and his act should encourage those who are making an effort to induce Congress to make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine for any person to deface the stars and stripes by using it for advertising purposes. Several years have passed since Congress was asked to pass a bill to prevent the desecration of the flag, and it is cause of general surprise that it has not done so. Nineteen States have passed such laws. and doubtless calling attention to the importance of establishing the sanctity of the national emblem will have a restraining effect should Congress further refuse to act. But Congress should act.

Heretofore the Emperor of Germany has found some method to induce the Reichstag to pass his measures, however distasteful to its members. For the first time that body has stood out against William by refusing to pass his personal bill making it a cause for imprisonment for persons, by violence or intimidation, to compel others to join unions with a view of demanding an increase of wages. Before adjournment the Reichstag refused not only to pass the bill, but refused to refer it to the Ministry. This would indicate that the people are getting control of the legislative branch

Detroit, which is preparing to entertain the Christian Endeavor convention, is having its own troubles. So many private citizens have agreed to entertain delegates that the hotels, which subscribed liberally to the reception fund, are complaining that their usiness will be taken away from them. Or the other hand, the private citizens aforesaid are demanding to know whether o not, in case the expected guests do not come, they will be reimbursed for any pre iminary outlay they, the intending entertainers, may have made. Municipal hospi tality has its complications.

There are many reasons why retail mer chants cannot well fall in with the move nent to close their establishments on Satur day afternoons during the summer months, but there are fewer difficulties in the way of closing at 6 o'clock, as on other days of the week. It is the Journal's understanding that a majority of the merchants are willing to do this. In view of the relief that the concession would afford to tired clerks it to be hoped that the two or three who are opposed to the plan can be persuaded to re

Somebody writes to a New York pape suggesting that in addition to the Satur day half-holiday during the summer o'clock be fixed as the opening hour for shops on Monday morning. The argument is that employes who had gone to the coun try would find the late hour a great advantage. No doubt they would. Many persons feel that it would be of great advantage to

themselves if they did not have to work at The wheelman who rode a mile in minute and five seconds on Long island the other day, with a locomotive as a pace maker, established a record, but the event had no more to do with ordinary wheel rid ing than the record of fast trotters has with the standing of the "family horse. The bicycle for business and recreation pur poses has an established place entirely apart from races and records, though own ers of wheels and owners of horses have a peculiar interest in what the machine or the animal will do under certain conditions. But because it is an established institution the bicycle attracts but little general attention in this day. People have become accustomed to it; those who do not ride, as well as those who do, know what to expect of it and take only such heed of it as is necessary to safety and convenience. In Indianapolis the assertion is frequently heard that it is less numerous than formerly and that many have abandoned its use. By way of supporting this statement, it is pointed out that "wheel parties" and "century runs, so frequent two or three years ago, are now seldom heard of. Attention is also called to the fact that, whereas three years ago North Meridian street was so filled with bi cyclists during certain hours of the day and evening that there was scarcely room for carriages, now there are comparatively few on that thoroughfare. In answer to this it is enough to say that the license record shows that more wheels are in use in th city this year than ever before, and that so many streets have been paved since the time named that riders choose many different routes and are not so much in evidence on any single street. The bicycle is no likely to lose its popularity until that indefinite time in the future when the auto mobile comes within the reach of the man of small income.

The New York Sun prints a communication from a citizen protesting against the carpet and rug-beating nuisance in back yards. "It is bad enough." says the writer "to have the quiet to which one is entitled in a residential part of the city disturbed by the heating of carpets, particularly at an early hour in the morning, a nuisance that possibly may be abated under the ordinance prohibiting the making of unnecessary noises, but the situation is aggravated by the clouds of foul dust which are raised to float into the dwellings adjoining the offending citizen." The carpet beaters should be required to use that vacant lot on the

Miss Edwards, the Boston young woman who married young Mr. Sloan, a Harvard student, on the day previous to the one set for her marriage to Mr. Boeck, of St. Louis is under suspicion of not being moved to her act entirely by love's young dream Mr. Sloan's parents, who are wealthy, open ly charge that she chose their son, who only twenty years old, because his financial prospects were better than those of .Mr. Boeck. They assert, however, that these prospects are greatly changed and that he will get nothing from them. It appears that the only one entitled to congratulations i

A home-loving Kansas soldier took with nim to the Philippines some sunflower seed, and now writes home that a flower from this seed is blooming in Manila. Considering the part taken by Funston and other Kansas men in the war there, it is fitting enemy, will be held innocuous. But what | that this State flower should be left to mark

> Men, not being allowed the privilege of going about in public in their shirt sleeves,

shirt, and the movement in favor of shirt waists for men is attaining considerable proportions in Philadelphia and elsewhere. If men had half the common sense and independence in regard to their clothing of which they boast and which they so complacently enjoin upon women, they would adopt a comfortable dress for summer an say no more about it.

The Philadelphia School Board has, after long discussion and much opposition, finally decided to fix the salaries of public school teachers on a basis of equal wages for equal work, without regard to sex. The world do

Detroit papers speak of the "hordes" of Christian Endeavorers expected in that city in July. The Epworth League tent controversy in Indianapolis brought out nothing so dreadful as this.

Admiral Dewey's rash acknowledgment that he has been a life-long tea drinker will have the effect of opening to him an interminable vista of pink teas after his return.

"They tell me the Sunday Shriek garbled

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Worse.

your interview. "Garbled?" replied the eminent poetess, 'they garbaged it.' Ptomaines.

ous," said Farmer Jason, "I know they are. I eat three cans of 'em one night, an

durn near died 'fore mornin'.' Fact in Physiology.

"Talk about canned oysters bein' danger-

"They say a man who turns pale when he gets mad is the most dangerous." "I guess that is so. A man who is scared nearly out of his boots will put up an awful fight."

Natural Gifts.

Weary Watkins-I see here in the paper : piece about how to git on a trolley car and

Hungry Higgins-I bet you won't see no piece about how to git on and off of freight cars. That kind of thing comes by nature, er it don't come at all.

LITERARY NOTES.

Algernon C. Swinburne, is writing an important dramatic poem. Marie. Corelli's new novel for Messrs.

Methuen will consist of 150,000 words. "You know," said M. Zola to a recent interviewer, "that I am above all things a worker, an observer. I took advantage of my forced residence in England to glean as many facts as I could about the industrial conditions of the country, and my notes on the subject will form the basis of a future volume. Industrial questions have always interested me intensely.

The work of Mrs. Susan Bullitt Dixon of Kentucky, on the Missouri compromise, reviewed some time ago in the Journal, receiving much favorable attention from the critics. It is the story of a great epoch in American history, and reviewers say of it that "no woman has ever before written such a clear and woluminous history of a great political movement, which occupied ong a period of time and was the cause of the making and unmaking of so many po-

litical destinies.' In answer to the query, "What sells books?" Elbert Hubbard writes in the Philistine: "No, newspaper advertising does not sell books. * * * I've had a paper with a hundred thousand circulation give each one of my books a lavish write-up of a full column and the stuff did not fetch a single order. . . A book booms in the market usually because one friend recommends it But a different view is taken by Clement K. Shorter, who thinks that books are sold "by the paragraph, if at all. A paragraph announcing that a certain author does not intend to send her books for review is now quite as valuable as column of reviews. Anything, in fact, which sets people talking is effective.

John Kendrick Bangs is an industrious literary mechanic. Though still a young man, he has written twenty-two books. Of these "The House Boat on the Styx" has sold 60,000 copies in this country and England, and "Coffee and Repartee" 55,000. His first book was "Roger Camerden," which he published anonymously, and his last one is "Peeps at People," a series of sketches of travel. Last week his latest work, "The Dreamers," was published, and at the present time he has three other books under way and in a partly finished condition These are "Olympian Nights," "With Libretti" and "Southern Humorists." addition to his books Mr. Bangs is the editor of Literature, and also writes the lit erary notes for Harper's Magazine and has charge of the Editor's Drawer in the same periodical. He also writes poems sketches for Harper's Bazar and verses, mostly of a humorous character. alist I have ever known. In the course

turned out scores of magazine articles and Mr. W. L. Alden is a great admirer of Robert Barr, and says in his London letter in the New York Times that to read Mr. Barr's books is by no means a fully satisfactory way of knowing him. "He is withou exception the most brilliant conversation an hour's chat he will waste more wit and humor than would make the fortune of the stenographer who should copy and steal it. ing literary sneakthief does not make a reputation and fortune by stealing other men's brains with a phonograph. If, when spend an afternoon with Mr. Barr, I could carry a concealed phonograph and steal his conversation I would only have to publish t under my own name to become one of the creat humorists of the day. Some of these days the phonograph 'fiend' will become as common as the kodak fiend, and men and women who say anything worth printing will constantly find that their good things have been stolen by the secret phonographer and sold to publishing 'fences.'

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Admiral Schley says of his Western trip:

'If a man had two reasons for pride in hi country and should then visit the West he would return with a hundred more.' When a maid of honor to Queen Victoria has survived her youthful charms and at middle age is still unmarried she is relieved

of duty and has her salary increased from \$2,000 a year to \$3,000. Emma Calve has signed with Grau for series of operatic performances in New York and the large cities next season. She will sing in "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," "Romeo and Juliet," "Sappho" and "Herod-

At last they have discovered in Kansas (as they always do) the teacher who taught he first school General Funston attended. She is said to be Mrs. C. A. Steele, now of Mulvane, and she is credited with saying that she never thought at that tim hat Funston would amount to much.

U. S. Grant, jr., a grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, and Frank Q. Lowden, son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, have been appointed professors in the Northwestern University. Mr. Grant will have the chair of geology and Mr. Lowden a chair of law. There is a very pretty boy in the twelveyear-old class in Atchison, Kan. At the pening of the picnic season this spring the other boys organized a union and served notice on the girls that if the pretty boy was kissed more than his share they would

A treatment highly recommended by scientific magazine for poisoning from ly is to wet a slice of bread with water, dust it with common washing soda and apply to the eruption, keeping the bread wet from the outside. Half an hour of this treatment is said to be a sure cure.

A new industry is springing up in northers Mexico-sinking wells for salt water to manufacture salt for mining and domest purposes. One company has secured 120,00 acres of salt water territory at Camaron 120 miles south of Laredo, and has struck water containing 12 per cent. salt, worth from 1 to 3 cents a por

A great tea case has been tried in London. Sir Thomas Lipton, whose business is immense, has included the weight of wrappers in parcels in which the tea is sold. He was fined £10 and costs. There was no charge of an intent to defraud, as the practice is general. The court holds that the practice is violation of law. If this decision is sustained on appeal, it will make a difference of \$85,000 per annum in his profits,

unless he raises prices.

The death is announced from Leghorn of Domenico Mascagni, father of the Italian composer. He was a humble baker, and had a hard struggle to rear and educate his family. Young Mascagni's first care, after

became famous as the author of "Cavalerla Rusticana," was to make his father's id age comfortable. He undertook also the care of his two brothers, simple workmen, whose hard lot he lightened as soon as he had the means, and whose future he secured by investments in the funds.

As to the value of Augustin Daly's estate Richard Dorney, one of the executors of the will, said it would be almost impossible to estimate. His library and collection of would bring more than that if sold at the proper time. His warehouses, too, contain a great quantity of costly furniture and bric-a-brac of all sorts. Besides that, there is much fine silverware and several valuable paintings. Altogether, it is safe to say that Mr. Daly left considerably more than \$200,000 worth of property.

"My wife's arithmetic, I find, Is something fierce," Henpeck avers: "She thinks she adds to my peace of mind By giving me a piece of hers.' -Philadelphia Record.

There was a fair maid of Liberia Who in learning was very superia. On the hero's return A kiss did she spurn For fear, don't you know, of bacteria. -Kansas City Independent.

A brooklet is a little brook

Which reflects the summer's sky:

Coursing down the shady dell; A booklet is a little book-Tales of love they tell; A streamlet is a little stream

But a bullet is not a little bull-

Can any one tell why? -Harper's Bazar.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A life of pleasure makes even the stronges mind frivolous at last.-Bulwer. The men that have the most horse sense do the most kicking.-The Bachelor.

The one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation .- Emerson. As soon as a man saves up a few dollars he begins to lie about his ancestors.-Atchi

son Globe. A man could make money with five fingers if he didn't have ten for it to slip through -Chicago News.

When there's a good-looking woman in the case, justice generally opens both eyes -Cleveland Leader.

Some men don't appear to be crooked until they are in straitened circumstances, time." -Cieveland Leader. He will not always chide. How unlike ar

they to God who are always chiding and never cease.-Matthew Henry. It was not till the widow gave to El that her barrel became bottomless and her cruse inexhaustible.-Ram's Horn.

No. Maude, dear, we have never understood that lantern-jawed persons engaged in light conversation only.-Chicago News. A woman's aim is proverbially inaccurate, words in the same staccato fashion.

but when she throws a hint she hits the target nine times out of a possible ten.-Chicago There isn't so much difference between an air brake and an heir broke-both things call a halt on fast traveling .- Philadelphia

Record. When a woman worries herself to death about her husband's getting so thin it's generally because she is getting so stout .- The

Until a young father starts in to discipline his infant son he hasn't the most remote delphia Times. Men seldom, or rather, never, for a length

of time, and deliberately, rebel against anything that does not deserve rebelling against .- Carlyle. The person who dubbed conscience a sti small voice never had one. It is the biggest

kind of a brass band if it is in working order.-Feminine Observer. A woman never looks romantic with straggling straight hair at the back of her neck any more than a man does when his necktie persists in riding up over his collar,

OUR DUAL PERSONALITY.

-Feminine Observer.

We All Possess It According to the Theory of a New York Doctor. New York Herald.

Dr. G. W. Grover, who caused a sensation by his paper on the dual personality of mankind, conceives that the human brain has a third lobe, in which are stored innumerable memories and traits which belong to self. In this lobe "Mr. Hyde" finds a safe retreat, while "Dr. Jeykll" holds sway, to appear and assume control at uncertain and uncontrollable intervals.

"Presumably," said Dr. Grover, "this dual personality is common to all, but only to some does the fact make iself known. If all the possibilities of this subconscious self were as well known to all as it is to some this life would nevevr be dull. It would make human life a perpetual melodrama Theaters would not prosper, because every man would be playing a drama that might at any instant deepen into tragedy. "This dual personality must not be founded with that change of self that is a part of the ripening process of the man.

That is the development, not the dupilcation, of self. "Strictly defined, double personality is the manifestation of qualities utterly contradictory, opposite, discordant, in the same The manifestation of this quality varies from those changes of disposition and nature that render the man of yesterday, who was warm, genial and sympathetic, to-day cold, repellant, unlovely; to that complete alteration that makes the one personality utterly dead to and unconscious of the existence of the other. "I knew a man who was an eloquer

speaker on religious topics. He would talk like an angel on Sunday and cheat his most intimate friends on Monday. I used to der which was the real self, the speaker at the prayer meeting or the unscrupulous Both seemed to be real. financier. world says such a man was a hypocrite. I doubt it. Is it not rather that both men were real, both equally genuine? "Brown-Sequard, the famous French phy-

siologist, says that each of the two hemispheres of the brain is capable of solitary individual action; that as we can walk with one foot, write with one hand, breathe with one lung, see with one eye, likewise think with one brain lobe. This was the first theory advanced, and for many years it held the field, rather because no one had any other to advance against it than because it was deemed satisfactory. "My theory is that beneath the conscious intelligence that every-day personality is the subconscious, subliminal one, the reservoir of the half forgotten, the storehouse of memories that have come and gone, deep that soundeth unto deep. This with schol ars is the favorite theory to-day.

MORSS'S LIGHTNING CHANGE.

Advice from a New Convert in Democratic Politics. New York Evening Sun.

Mr. S. E. Morss, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, who was consul general at Paris under the Cleveland administration, urges the Democratic party to send the silver issue to the rear and put anti-expansion and down-with-the-trusts in the van. "I am a silver man," he says, "but I believe we can do nothing with the currency question for some time to come. The Republicans will control the Senate, practically, for the next six years, so there is no hope of any silver legislation in that time." Mr. Morss's counsel will have no weight with the Democratic leaders. As a silver man he is under suspicion. Until 1896 he had no sympathy those who denounced the but Mr. Morss decided to support Bryan and the Sentinel became an orthodox silver organ. So when he declares, to stiffen his argument, "I am a silver man," dyed-in-the-wool Bryanite may retort. "How long is it since you were a gold

'cause" evidently. Does he suppose that Mr. Bryan, John P. Altgeld and larvey have failed to take a poll of the Senate? They know as well as he that it is Republican by a large majority, and that for years to come there is no prospect of sillegislation. But the rank and file of party do not change their opinions as often as Mr. Morss changes his. The Democratic party was a free-silver party three years ago, and it is still dominated by the issue. Mr. Bryan has not read the signs wrong Personally he may be sincere, and then again he may not be; but first of all he is a politician. He knows that if free silver were to be abandoned or neglected the Democratic leaders would lose the confider the rank and file of the party. Mr. Bryan expects to be nominated for President. He wants votes, and he hopes the national conwhich is already assured. Why drop the meat to catch the shadow? The design of the silver leaders is to capture the pres cy and break into the White H Legislation may take care of itself. Editor Morss is baying the moon-the silver moon

Just a Plain Question

Watson's Illuminator. First Kid-Wot made yer mother wollop

CAUGHT IN PASSING.

The dishes always broke when she laid her hands on them. Handles flew off cups and glasses fell to pieces, plates slipped from her hands and saucers from the shelves. The kitchen was always enlivened by the crash of falling china. It really seemed like magic or witchcraft or someprints are worth much more than \$100,000- thing. But apparently the poor girl couldn't help it, and we bore with her because of her groveling repentance. One hot summer evening she was getting a pitcher of water for dinner. I saw her pick up a hammer, "What are you going to do with that?" I asked in horror. She moved to the side so that I could see what she was doing. A piece of ice was thrust half into the pitcher. The other half was too large to go in. Before I could interfere she had administered a few sharp blows to the lump of ice. They had no effect on the ice, but a piece of the pitcher fell off. She appeared disconcerted. "I was just going to push the ice in," she said.

> -:0:-.The poor cat is so small that she ought to escape censure. But she is a black cat, and so must always be regarded with suspicion. A black skin for a cat is like red hair or Unitarian tendencies in a human being. It may be all right, but the chances are against the afflicted one. All the family look at her with aversion. My aunt frowns when she enters the room. ma'am, there's flends in that cat," says the Irish slave. My brothers call her the emissary of the evil one. They swear that they chased her under the stove one day, barricaded the place and then attacked with broomsticks. But the cat had vanished, That is some of their testimony. But the reason for all this maligning is really thisthey are jealous. She loves only me. I understand her and don't mind scratches.

> -:0:-An impish little Italian stood at the door, 'Please t' buy some matches. Four boxes for five cents.

"No. thank you: I don't want any." "Please t' buy four boxes for five cents, If you don't want 'em now, you will some-

I attempted to close the door. He speedily inserted a substantial shoe. I left, angrily, still hearing the refrain:

"Please t' buy some matches. Please t' buy four boxes for five cents." Silence presently, and I returned. But a head popped in at the door and began, "Please t' -- " I tried to shut the door, but up he bobbed serenely with the chilling

"If anybody'll be mean enough to squeeze anybody's head like that. I'll be mean enough to keep my foot in the door." I fled, leaving him victor of the field -:0:-

My Dear Daughter-To-day is your birthday, isn't it? I have been thinking of you all day as I went about my work through the old house-of course you remember it all-from the kitchen with its maple-shadowed window to the sitting room, bright idea what the word "will" implies .- Phila- and sunny to-day, but just as shabby and cozy as ever. I've been putting up currants. Do you remember three years ago today how you picked them while I got breakfast, and how hard we worked all day? And then in the evening, what a nice time we had, sitting on the porch and talking? It was such a pleasant night, the sky so blue and so many little bright stars. We planned everything all over again, how next fall we'd rent the little house-at first you said sell it, but I reminded you father built it himself just after we were married, and I told you about little Tom playing under the maples the summer before he died, and ther you said, "No, we wouldn't sell it, we'd rent it and then come back again;" how we'd move where there was a college and you'd go to school and I'd sew, and at night when you came home the nice long walks we'd take. But not too long, you said, for you'd have to study all the time. People at college were awfully bright. And I said I guessed you would be the stupidest one most anywhere. Why, my darling, you were the brightest scholar they ever had in the school here. I know you'd have been the very best. Then we talked about afterward when you were teaching, all the fine things we'd have, how we'd go to Europe some summer, and you said I shouldn't sew then. I should just stay at home and keep house for you. That's three years ago, It doesn't seem a day, and it seems a hundred years. Oh, Edith, I'm a poor old woman, alone. It's two years since

INDIANS CAPTURE A SAFE Disgust of Some Apaches with \$7,000 in Their Possession.

ALICE WINSTON.

New York Sun. "The Apache Indians had a hard nut to crack when they got hold of our paymaster's safe," said the ex-sergeant of cavalry who was asked about his experiences in Arizona. "On this particular trip I was detailed with six men to escort him. He and his clerk rode in an ambulance drawn by mounted. We were in camp one night between two forts when we were jumped by at least one hundred Indians. They killed two men before we got out, and, of course,

the ambulance was left in their hands. 'The paymaster's safe contained about \$7,000 in greenbacks. It weighed something like 400 pounds and worked with a combination. None of the redskins had ever examined one at close quarters before, but they all knew what it was hauled about from post to post for, and of course they were anxious to get hold of the money. They first pounde off the knob with stones, thinking the door would then be pried open. It was a failure, of course, and then they tried their tomahawks on the chilled steel, soping to cut a hole in it. They had seen iron softened by fire, and the third move was to give that safe a three hours' roasting. Luckily for Uncle Sam it was fireproof. They threw big rocks upon it while it was still hot and it was dented here and there, but they were as far from the money as ever. After working away for a night and a day the safe was dragged up the side of a mountain and tumbled over a precipice 200 feet high. They expected to see it burst open, but the only damage done was to break one of the wheels off. It was left lying where it fell for three or four days and the gang then turned and carried it to the river and let it soak for a whole week. It was thought that this would soften it up. and great was their chagrin when baffled again. Then they tried gunpowder, but, knowing nothing of blasting, they brought about an explosion which burned half a

dozen warriors and left the safe as good as "The Indians were fooling with the strong box for a month or more. They roasted it again and they gave it another fall, and no burglars ever worked harder to get at the long green. They failed to get at the inside, however, and in disgust they tumbled it into a deep ravine and left it. It was fourteen months later that peace came and we accidentally got track of the safe. An ambulance and a guard were sent for it and we found it lying in the bed of a creek with a great pile of driftwood piled around it. It was a lonesome looking old safe, as you may suppose, and nebody had the sli htest hope that the money had escaped fire and water. When we got it to the fort and blew off the door we found the \$7,000 as snug as you please. Some of the bills were a little tender from the heat and some had grown moldy from the water, but Uncle Sam redeemed every dollar and the paymaster was made happy again. When the Apaches heard of our getting the money one of them who had worked hardest on the safe growled at me:

"White man some fool, Indian more fool and iron box great big damn fool." On a Tandem. New York Commercial Advertiser.

"There are exactly two dozen reasons why a woman should sit behind on a tandem.

said the man with the "hoot mon" hosiery. But I'll tell you only a few convincing ones. Ladies were given the front seat out of courtesy; but with their skirts they encountered the full force of any breeze. while the man was sheltered, whereas with the man in front, the force of the wind is somewhat broken. Then, as a rule, the man is the better rider, and should have the steering under his control. Another advantage is that the man, being presumably the heavier of the two, can put the chief weight near the center of the machine instead of right at the back. When the weight is so unduly on the back wheel the front wheel is more likely to slip on a greasy road. Therefore to avoid falls, collisions with hay wagons, heart-breaking tugs uphill and other depressing experiences, get a machine with a seat for madama behind."